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NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS

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NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS

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The following species of mollusks, all of which seem to be new, were collected by Fred Baker at the widely distributed localities noted in the descriptions.

1. *Ostrea hiranoi* Baker and Spicer, sp. nov.

Plate 18, figures 1-3

Shell cup-shaped, having an ovate basal attachment 32 mm. wide and 25 mm. long, then rising abruptly at the distal margin of the base to an altitude of 35 mm.; the inferior valve rising at a right angle to the base, convexly curved, corneous, thin and distantly, concentrically laminate, horn-colored to rosy on the holotype; superior valve slightly convex and parallel to the base over the body cavity, then sharply curved upward to correspond to the contour of the other valve; superior valve much smaller than the inferior; surface laminate, very irregular and showing a slight tendency toward radiate ribbing; color horn, faintly rayed with chestnut and white; umbones nearly obsolete; interior subcentrally brown, margined with white; ligamental attachment small, obtusely triangular; muscle scar large, not impressed.

Altitude of inferior valve, 45.9 mm.; length, 47.8 mm.

Holotype: with an attached paratype, No. 18,294, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History; collected at a depth of sixty fathoms about five miles off the Bay of Obama on the northern coast of Hondo, Japan; May 11, 1914.

All specimens were alive when taken, growing on a half grown, dead specimen of *Hemifusus colosseus* (Lamarck). All except the smallest show the marked tendency to curve sharply upwards nearly at a right angle from the attached portion.

The species is named for the late M. Hirano who, when Principal of the Fisheries Products School of Obama, in 1914, honored the senior author with a day's dredging in the power launch of the School manned by a large crew of the students and professors that made possible the handling of the very large trawl used without the aid of hoisting gear.

2. *Strigatella (Atrimitra) coronadoensis* Baker and Spicer,
sp. nov.

Plate 19, figure 1

Shell small, dark brown, fusiform, with four smooth, shining, cream-white nuclear whorls forming a moderately expanding, cylindrical nucleus with a blunt apex, abruptly changing to the rapidly expanding, brown postnuclear whorls; postnuclear whorls three, sculptured throughout with strong, nearly vertical, incremental lines enlarging and turning sharply to the right at their upper extremities, and with fine, equidistant, sharply incised, punctate spiral grooves, three appearing on the first whorl, four on the second, and five above the periphery and twelve on the base of the third or body whorl; sutures not impressed, margined below by a narrow line of paler brown, the base also being of a pale ashen brown changing abruptly to the dark brown of the balance of shell at the peripheral groove; whorls slightly convex, shining; aperture narrow, brown; columella with three oblique, whitish plaits; outer lip not thickened or expanded.

Altitude, 13 mm.; greatest diameter, 6.25 mm.; length of aperture, 8.25 mm.

Holotype: No. 18,295, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History; dredged off the southeastern end of Los Coronados Islands, Lower California, Mexico, in 6 to 18 fathoms; August 5, 1902.

This species differs from the somewhat similar *Strigatella diegensis* Dall¹ in general contour, in the persistence of the incised spiral lines over the base and in the coloring which is generally lighter, and presents a well defined pale line below the sutures and a uniform ashen-brown on the base. Besides other differences, it is distinctly smaller in all corresponding dimensions than *Strigatella catalinae* Dall² and the spire is straight or slightly concave, while in *S. catalinae* it is convex.

3. *Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) zamboangoensis*
Baker and Spicer, sp. nov.

Plate 19, figure 2

Shell small, imperforate, regularly elongate-conic, translucent, shining, white; nuclear whorls about two, nearly vertical, smooth, shining, very slightly immersed in the succeeding turn; postnuclear whorls twelve, marked by strong, nearly vertical, slightly sinuous axial ribs terminating abruptly on the last whorl at the extension of the last sutural line, many of them being marked by a fine, incised, longitudinal line producing a doubled appearance of the ribs, about fourteen ribs appearing on each whorl; interspaces about equal in width to the axial

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 56, 1919, p. 309.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 308, 309.

ribs, marked by rather regularly spaced, minute incised spiral lines, between ten and fifteen appearing on each whorl; sutures well defined, impressed but not channeled; base well rounded, rather long, marked by strong incremental lines and by numerous, minute, wavy, incised spiral lines varying extremely in intensity; aperture regularly elongate-oval; posterior angle acute; outer and basal lips thin, showing the external sculpture within; columella concave, moderately calloused, slightly reflected at the umbilical region, showing only a trace of a fold at its insertion; parietal wall slightly calloused.

Length, 5.4 mm.; diameter, .9 mm.

Holotype: No. 18,296, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, and a single half grown paratype in the Baker collection; dredged in the Basilan Channel off the City of Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, in about four fathoms; February 24, 1914.

The species is certainly different from any species heretofore described from the Philippine Islands and seems to be different from any species already described.

4. *Gibbula harrisi* Baker and Spicer, sp. nov.

Plate 19, figures 3, 4

Shell small, rather thin, turbinata-conic, perforate; color pattern white, with a spiral series of ashy-brown flames just below the sutures, showing indistinctly on the first postnuclear whorl, progressively increasing and extending irregularly over the base; nuclear whorls two, very small, shining, ash-colored; postnuclear whorls four, narrowly, flatly shouldered above, very convex below, the first small but prominent from the beginning, marked by a single spiral cord with about eight shining, beadlike tubercles, this cord continuing prominently to the edge of the aperture and marking the lower edge of the shoulder; a second similar but smaller spiral cord appearing on the second whorl near the suture, with a third intercalating at the beginning of the third turn and a fourth appearing just below the suture in the third turn, marking the upper edge of the shoulder and extending to the aperture; these spiral cords crossed by very numerous, nearly equal but rather irregularly spaced, retractive, sinuous axial ribs extending more or less continuously over all the whorls and base deep into the umbilicus, rather badly defined on the upper turns, but with about fifty showing on the penultimate turn and eighty on the last; interspaces between the spiral cords and axial ribs generally squarish over the convex portion of the whorls and elongated axially on the shoulder; intersections of the ribs and cords marked by rounded, beadlike tubercles, with other finer tubercles irregularly placed on the axial ribs, in places giving the appearance of very minute spiral cords between the main cords; peripheral cord only slightly more prominent than the preceding one, scarcely carinating the periphery; base well rounded, marked by continuations of the axial ribs and by about six nearly equal and equally spaced spiral cords beaded at the intersections, the interspace between the upper and peripheral cord being

slightly broader than the succeeding ones; umbilicus broadly funnel-shaped, perspective, contained about four times in the greatest diameter of the shell, marked by at least seven spiral cords disappearing within, crossed by the axial ribs and producing the same beading as on the rest of the shell; aperture almost exactly circular, nacreous within, marked by yellowish to greenish luster; peritreme continuous, thin, without callus, showing the external sculpture within, not reflected but encroaching on the otherwise circular umbilicus on the columellar side; operculum circular, concave, corneous, thin, shining, pale brown with nine narrow whorls; nucleus central.

Altitude, 1.3 mm.; greatest diameter, 1.6 mm.; least diameter, 1.4 mm.

Holotype: No. 18,297, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, and about thirty paratypes in the Baker and Spicer collections; dredged in the Basilan Channel off the City of Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, in about four fathoms; February 24, 1914.

The species, which seems to be new, differs from all species of *Gibbula* described from the Philippine Islands and bears no marked resemblance to any known species. The color pattern suggests that of *Margarites parcipectus* (Carpenter),³ from the California Coast. Although the shell is very small, the number taken, all of about the same size and apparently nearly, or quite mature, seems to warrant its characterization.

The species is named for Mr. Wray Harris, known for his extensive collections of mollusks in the Samoan Islands.

³ Suppl. Rep. Brit. Assoc., 1864, p. 653.